

Foreword:

It is how the Jews make Adrenochrome from children. I have spent time researching how they make it. I am first guy to know how to know how to make adrenochrome. I am staying anonymous because I am risking my life sharing this knowledge.

Before doing it:

The child must be tortured enough to produce a lot of adrenaline extract bone marrow first to cause more pain and produce more adrenaline then start pumping out blood to make the child slowly die so pineal gland will produce dmt.

About quality:

Quality depends on child age. If a child is over 6 then the quality will be low. If a child is above 14 Adrenochrome cannot be made. Humans have 2 puberties in their lives. First one at age of 6 after it natural dmt levels are lower after 14 there is no natural dmt.

Things from body needed:

- Bone marrow
- Pineal gland (must be cutted out after death fast to keep dmt from near death)
- Adrenaline rich blood

Materials for extracting bone marrow:

- Sterile gloves
- Antiseptic solution (e.g., iodine or chlorhexidine)
- Alcohol swabs
- Needle (20-22 gauge for aspiration)
- Bone marrow aspiration needle (e.g., Jamshidi needle)
- Collection tubes or syringes
- Sterile drapes

Materials for blood draining:

- Sterile needles and syringes
- Alcohol swabs
- Tourniquet
- Gloves
- Collection tubes (vacuum tubes are commonly used)
- Needle holder/hub
- Antiseptic solution

Materials for getting pineal gland and extracting dmt from it:

- Pineal gland (freshly extracted)
- Ethanol (95% or higher)

- Mortar and pestle or a small blender
- Filter (coffee filter, paper filter, or syringe filter)
- Funnel
- Clean containers for mixing and collecting filtrate
- Heat source (optional, for evaporation)
- Recrystallization setup (optional, for purification)
- Chromatography equipment (optional, for advanced purification)

Materials for mixing these things:

- Extracted DMT (in ethanol)
- Adrenaline-rich blood
- Extracted bone marrow
- Blender or food processor
- Filter (coffee filter, paper filter, or syringe filter)
- Funnel
- Clean containers for mixing and collecting filtrate
- Distilled water

This must be done in this order:

1. Extract bone marrow
2. Drain blood
3. Remove the pineal gland

1. Extracting bone marrow

1. Prepare the Environment and Equipment:

- Ensure the area is clean and well-lit.
- Gather all necessary equipment and place it within reach.
- Put on sterile gloves to maintain sterility and protect yourself.

2. Select the Site:

- Common sites for bone marrow aspiration include the posterior iliac crest (hip bone) or the sternum (breastbone). The iliac crest is often preferred due to its accessibility and the abundance of marrow.

3. Clean the Site:

- Use an antiseptic solution to thoroughly clean the area where the needle will be inserted. Allow the area to air dry to ensure the skin is free of any residue.

4. Make a Small Incision (Optional):

- Depending on the size of the needle, you may need to make a small incision in the skin to facilitate entry. Use a scalpel to make a clean, precise cut.

5. Insert the Aspiration Needle:

- Hold the aspiration needle (e.g., Jamshidi needle) firmly and insert it through the skin and into the bone at a 90-degree angle. Apply steady pressure until you feel the needle penetrate the bone cortex.

6. Advance the Needle:

- Once the needle has penetrated the bone, advance it further into the marrow cavity. You may need to rotate the needle slightly to create a path for the marrow to flow.

7. Aspirate the Marrow:

- Attach a syringe to the needle and pull back on the plunger to draw out the bone marrow. Fill the syringe to the desired volume.

8. Withdraw the Needle:

- Once you have collected the required amount of bone marrow, withdraw the needle from the bone and the skin.

9. Transfer the Marrow:

- Transfer the bone marrow from the syringe into a collection tube. Ensure the tube is properly labeled with the necessary information.

2. Drain blood

1. Prepare the Environment and Equipment:

- Ensure the area is clean and well-lit.
- Gather all necessary equipment and place it within reach.
- Put on gloves to maintain sterility and protect yourself.

2. Identify a Suitable Vein:

- Locate a prominent vein, typically in the arm. Common sites include the median cubital vein in the antecubital fossa (inside of the elbow) or the cephalic vein on the back of the hand.

3. Apply a Tourniquet:

- Wrap a tourniquet around the upper arm, about 3-4 inches above the site of venipuncture. Tighten it to restrict blood flow and make the veins more visible.

4. Clean the Site:

- Use an alcohol swab to clean the area where the needle will be inserted. Allow the area to air dry to ensure the skin is free of any residue.

5. Insert the Needle:

- Hold the syringe with the bevel of the needle facing up.
- Insert the needle at a 15-30 degree angle into the vein. You should see a flash of blood in the syringe, indicating that you have entered the vein successfully.

6. Draw the Blood:

- Once the needle is in the vein, pull back on the plunger of the syringe to draw the blood. Fill the syringe to the desired volume.

7. Remove the Tourniquet:

- Once you have drawn the required amount of blood, remove the tourniquet to restore normal blood flow.

8. Withdraw the Needle:

- Withdraw the needle from the vein at the same angle at which it was inserted.

9. Transfer the Blood:

- Transfer the blood from the syringe into a collection tube.

3. Remove the pineal gland and extracting dmt

1. Remove the pineal gland

- Careful cut out the pineal gland from the brain
- Make sure to not damage the pineal gland
- Do it fast after draining the blood

2. Homogenize the Tissue:

- Place the pineal gland in a mortar and pestle or a small blender.
- Grind or blend the tissue into a fine paste. Ensure the tissue is thoroughly broken down to release the DMT.

3. Mix with Ethanol:

- Transfer the homogenized tissue to a clean container.
- Add ethanol to the tissue. A good ratio is about 10-20 parts ethanol to 1 part tissue. Stir or shake the mixture vigorously to ensure the ethanol penetrates the tissue and extracts the DMT.

4. Filter the Mixture:

- Place a filter in a funnel and position it over a clean container.
- Slowly pour the ethanol-tissue mixture through the filter. Collect the clear filtrate in the container beneath the funnel.
- If using a syringe filter, apply gentle pressure to aid filtration.

5. Evaporate the Ethanol:

- Transfer the filtered solution to a clean container.
- Allow the ethanol to evaporate naturally at room temperature, or use a gentle heat source, such as a water bath, to speed up the process. Be cautious not to overheat.

6. Purify the DMT:

- Recrystallization: Dissolve the residue in a minimal amount of hot ethanol. Allow it to cool slowly. Pure DMT will crystallize out of the solution. Filter the crystals and dry them.
- Chromatography: Use column or thin-layer chromatography to separate DMT from other compounds based on their chemical properties.

4. Turning it into Adrenochrome

1. Prepare the Components:

- Ensure you have the extracted DMT (in ethanol), adrenaline-rich blood, and bone marrow ready for mixing.

2. Evaporate Ethanol from DMT:

- Transfer the DMT solution to a clean container and allow the ethanol to evaporate naturally at room temperature, or use a gentle heat source to speed up the process. Be cautious not to overheat.

3. Homogenize the Bone Marrow:

- Place the extracted bone marrow in a blender or food processor. Add a small amount of distilled water to help with blending. Blend until the bone marrow is smooth and well-homogenized.

4. Combine the Components:

- In a clean container, combine the homogenized bone marrow, adrenaline-rich blood, and the residue from the evaporated DMT solution. Mix well to ensure all components are thoroughly combined.

5. Filter the Mixture:

- Place a filter in a funnel and position it over a clean container.
- Slowly pour the combined mixture through the filter. Collect the clear filtrate in the container beneath the funnel. This step removes any solid particles and ensures a smoother consistency.

6. Adjust Consistency and Taste:

- If the mixture is too thick, add more distilled water to reach your desired consistency.

7. Final Mixing:

- Stir the mixture well to ensure all ingredients are fully incorporated and the final product is homogeneous.

8. Store or Consume:

- Transfer the drinkable liquid to a clean, sealed container for storage, or consume it immediately.